

## The New Game Law.

An Act to amend sections 6960, 6961, as amended May 4, 1885, (section 6965) and section 6968 as amended May 4, 1885.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That sections 6960, 6961 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio, and section 6968 as amended May 4, 1885, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 6960. Whoever shall, at any time, catch, kill or injure, or pursue with such intent, any swan, sparrow, other than English sparrow, robin, blue-bird, martin, thrush, mocking-bird, swallow, oriole, red-bird, grosbeak, cat-bird, chowink or ground-robin, pewee or phoebe-bird, wren, cuckoo, indigo-bird, nuthatch, creeper, yellow-bird or fringillo, yellow-hammer or flicker, warbler or finch, marvis, red-start, dummer, nightingale, cross-bill, croak, Hungarian Robin, great-tit or blue-tit, or disturb or destroy the eggs of any such bird, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished as hereinafter provided in section 6968.

Sec. 6961. No person shall, in any place, catch, kill or injure, or pursue with such intent, any quail or prairie chicken, except between the 15th day of November and the first day of January of each year, inclusive; or any wild turkey between the fifteenth day of January and the last day of October, inclusive; or any ruffed grouse or pheasant, or blue-winged teal between the first day of January and the last day of August, inclusive; or any mallard, wood duck, or any other wild duck, between the tenth day of April and the last day of August, inclusive; or any woodcock between the first day of January and the third day of July, inclusive; or any turtle-dove between the first day of January and the first day of June; or any quail between the first day of February and the first day of October; or catch, or trap, or snare, at any time, any quail or Virginia partridge, or upland game bird, or any other wild bird, on any bog, river, estuary, marsh, meadow, or in any cover to which wild fowl resort, by aid of any swivel or punt gun, or any other gun than a common shoulder gun, or with or by the aid of any artificial light, or with the aid of or from any sink, boat or battery, or with any trail or net, kill or wound, or catch, or pursue with such intent, any wild goose or brant, or wild duck, or any other water fowl, or disturb or destroy the eggs or nests of any such birds, or who shall use or attempt to use, or have in possession for any ferret for killing or catching any rabbit or driving them from their burrows or hiding places.

No person shall, in any place, catch, kill, injure, or pursue with such intent, any blue-winged teal, mallard, wood duck, or any other duck, on Sunday, Monday or Tuesday of any week between the first day of April and the first day of September of any year. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be punished as hereinafter provided in section 6968.

Sec. 6965. Whoever kills, maims, or discharges any fire arms at any wild pigeon while on its nesting ground or at its roosting place, or breaks up, or in any way disturbs any pigeon-roost or nesting, or the birds therein, or discharges any fire arms at any wild pigeon within one-half mile of any pigeon-roosting or nesting place, or disturbs or destroys any pigeon eggs or nestlings, or from, or by the aid of any sneak boat, battery, or sink boat, approaches by rowing, paddling, sailing, floating, or sneaking, and fires upon any wild ducks or other water fowl sitting upon or as they rise from the open water of any bay or estuary, excepting only such water fowl as have been previously wounded, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be punished as hereinafter provided in section 6968.

Sec. 6968. Whoever, in any body of water, whether natural or artificial, living in the State of Ohio, or part thereof, except in Licking county reservoir, from the first day of October until the first day of April, in Lake Erie, Sandusky and Maumee bays, and Mercer county reservoirs, catches in any way other than by hook and line and fish, except minnows, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished as hereinafter provided. Whoever draws, sets, places, or locates any pound net, seine, gill net, trap, or any fish net or other device for catching fish, except minnows, aforesaid, in any of the waters of Lake Erie west of Avon Point, from the twenty-fifth of May to the fifteen day of September of each year, or in the waters of Lake Erie east of Avon Point, from the tenth of each year, or in any manner prohibited, or whoever, at any time of the year, in any waters of the State of Ohio, kills any fish by the use of dynamite, or any other explosive mixture, or by the use of any poisonous drug, bait, or food, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished as hereinafter provided. Whoever buys, sells, or offers for sale any fish caught out of season, or in any manner prohibited, or whoever, at any time of the year, in any waters of the State of Ohio, kills any fish by the use of dynamite, or any other explosive mixture, or by the use of any poisonous drug, bait, or food, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished as hereinafter provided.

Whoever shall, at any time of the year, in Lake Erie, in the vicinity of the Islands thereof and in the bays tributary thereto, upon the shoals and reefs therein, by means of any device whatever, except with hook and line and whoever, in any body of water, whether natural or artificial, living in the State, or parts thereof, shall shoot or spear or with the device known as tammol or pocket fyke, or gill net, fish or catch any fish, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be punished as provided hereinafter. Whoever buys, sells, or offers for sale any fish caught out of season, or in any manner prohibited, or whoever, at any time of the year, in any waters of the State of Ohio, kills any fish by the use of dynamite, or any other explosive mixture, or by the use of any poisonous drug, bait, or food, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished as hereinafter provided. Nothing in this section, or the several statements of offenses herein contained, shall prevent the fish and game commissioners, of this State, or their agents, from taking fish at any time or place for stocking ponds, lake and rivers, and for the maintenance and cultivating of fish artificially, and for no other purpose; and provided, it is hereby made the duty of said fish and game commissioners and wardens on complaint of any person, or otherwise, to prosecute all violations of this section, and any person may make complaint of all violations of this and the preceding sections of this act before any mayor or justice of the peace having jurisdiction of the same; and whoever shall violate any of the several provisions herein contained shall, for each and every such offense be fined not more than one hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars, which shall go to a county fund in the county wherein the offense is committed, to be called the fish and game fund; and any person convicted of any violation of any

provision of this act and refusing to pay the fine imposed, shall be imprisoned thirty days, unless the fine is sooner paid.

SECTION 2. Sections 6960, 6961 as amended May 4th, 1885, and 6965 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio, 1885, be and are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.  
JOHN C. ENTREKEN,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
ROBT P. KENNEDY,  
President of the Senate.  
Passed May 17, 1886.

## The Record of the Forty-Ninth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, which ended to-day, began on Monday, December 7, 1885, and covered a period of seven months and twenty-eight days, or 241 days, exclusive of Sundays. Of this time the Senate was in session 164 days and the House 185 days. During that time there were introduced in the two houses 13,202 measures of which 10,014 were House bills, 214 House joint resolutions, and 2,581 bills and eighty-three joint resolutions of the Senate. The measures introduced exceeded by 2,949 those introduced at the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, which set for seven months and four days, or 165 days of actual working time. They covered all sorts of subjects, from the payment of a laborer at the Capitol for extra services to the complex questions of tariff legislation and legislation with respect to the national finances.

Of the entire number comparatively few were of what may be termed of national importance. A very small percentage of the whole number of bills introduced of either a general or private nature became laws. A comparatively small number succeeded in getting through the committees to which they were referred and reaching the calendars of their respective houses. Some secured passage in the house in which they originated, but failed of action in the other branch, and a very large number still remain unconsidered by the committees to which they were referred.

The total number of measures that passed both houses was 1,101, being 241 Senate bills and 860 bills which originated in the House. Of this total 806 became laws with the President's approval, 181 became laws by limitation, the President failing either to approve or disapprove them within ten days after their presentation to him, 113 were vetoed and one failed by reason of adjournment without action by the President. Of the new laws 746 were House measures and 241 Senate measures.

Of measures vetoed by the President thirty-seven were Senate bills and seventy-seven bills of the House. Twenty-eight of the Senate bills vetoed were private pension bills, three were for erection of public buildings (at Dayton, O.; Sioux City, Ia.; and Zanesville, O.) one was to grant to railroads the right of way through the Indian reservation in Northern Dakota, one to make Springfield, Mass., a port of delivery, one to provide that the bodies of paupers, criminals and strangers dying within the District of Columbia, unclaimed after a specified time, shall be turned over to the medical colleges, one to quiet the title to settlers on the Des Moines river lands, and one to provide for the construction of a bridge over Lake Champlain.

Of House bills disapproved by the President seventy-four were private pension bills, and three were for the erection of public buildings. The proposed public buildings were for Asheville, N. C., Duluth, Minn., and Springfield, Mo. The number of measures vetoed during the session was four more than have been vetoed from the foundation of the government to the beginning of the session just closed, while nearly all of the vetoed bills of the Senate were reported back from the committees with the recommendation that they pass notwithstanding the President's objection; and, while similar action was taken on some of the House bills, only one (that granting a pension to Joseph Romeiser) was passed by the two houses over the veto. The Des Moines river bill passed the Senate over the veto, but failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote in the House. Motions to pass the bills to grant a pension to Mary Anderson and Andrew J. Wilson over the President's veto were defeated in the House. The consideration of other veto messages has been postponed until next session.

## THE COMING CROPS.

How the Drouth has Effected the Grains.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The following crop report will appear in this week's issue of the Farmers' Review: The prolonged and serious drouth which has materially shortened the spring wheat crop and caused a serious menace to the corn crop was partially broken this week, copious rains having fallen in Kansas and portions of Missouri. The injury which corn has sustained cannot yet be determined from reports. Fully one-third the counties in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas report that corn, while showing the effect of the drouth, has not yet been seriously injured, and will probably be an average crop. The remaining counties report more or less injury, the tenor of reports being very discouraging, declaring that many of the fields have already felt the blight, and predicting not to exceed one-half the ordinary crop.

The outlook is reported especially gloomy throughout the entire corn belt for late planted corn. One-half of the Iowa counties report that serious injury has already been done by blight and that the yield for the State will fall short of an average by from 25 to 40 percent. The corn outlook in Minnesota is more favorable, with prospect of an average yield. In Wisconsin the tenor of the reports does not indicate to exceed two-thirds of an ordinary yield. In portions of the State there has been no rain for six weeks and all the crops are a bad failure.

In Ohio, Indiana and Michigan the outlook is still favorable for an average yield of corn. In Nebraska and Iowa the wheat yield will be considerably short of an average.

Reports indicate a very short flax yield, and in the entire western and northwestern belt the outlook for the potato crop is very poor.

Almon B. Thomson, the bank-wrecker, of St. Louis, has been seen in the streets at Montreal. It is stated that his father and brother will pay the receiver the full amount purloined by the fugitive.

## THE THIRD PARTY

GIVING THE REPUBLICANS MORE ALARM THAN USUAL.

Prospect That There Will be a Big Deflection to the Prohibitionists This Year—The Prohibitionists Claim to Have Good Reason to Expect an Increased Vote—Their Opposition to the Dow Law.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 2.—The Republicans feel a little chagrined here, as well as elsewhere, over the late actions of the Prohibitionists. Some had been so sanguine as to think that the Prohibitionists would deal out some little encouragement to them, but in that direction have "folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stole away" since the Canton convention. The Dow Law, they find, doesn't satisfy their cold water opponents, and they feel somewhat discomfited to say the least.

Your correspondent recently in conversation with one of Columbus' most prominent ministers got the gist of the thing, as it doubtless showed the exact state of affairs. He says that he has long felt that the Republicans were not doing the right thing in regard to the temperance question, and as to the Dow law, although it may have enforced prohibition in some places, still, in some of the most essential points, is nothing but a failure.

"Do you think the Prohibitionists will make any better show this year than last?" was asked.

"Yes, I think they will," he said. "I have talked with a good many, especially with men of my own profession, men who have always voted the straight Republican ticket, and never thought of voting any other, who begin to feel as I do. Some have declared that they would vote the Prohibition ticket this fall and would use their influence in its behalf, while others have not gone quite so far as that, but say that they are not quite decided as to that, out they are terribly dissatisfied with the attitude of the Republicans on the temperance question, and may not vote that ticket this fall."

There are many more who have lost their enthusiasm towards the grand old party and talk as if they would just as soon vote the Prohibition ticket as not, and perhaps by that means they can spite the Republican party and spur it up to prohibition in earnest and do something, instead of going around the bush and making pretensions of doing something, while in reality they are only setting up a scare-crow and don't even mean to do anything effective.

Another class talk that there is now no difference between the two old parties and it makes no difference to them which succeeds, so they intend to give their influence to the third party.

Professor W. G. Frost, last year candidate for lieutenant governor, at the Canton convention gave the battle cry, and probably echoed the sentiment of nine-tenths of the party when he said that the Prohibition party wanted nothing to do with the Republicans. There is literally not a particle of sympathy between them. The talk that the Prohibitionists are cutting their own throats by cutting loose from the Republicans and assisting the Democrats only brings a smile to Prohibition enthusiasts. They are not so easily fooled as that. They have studied the Scriptures enough to know that one cannot be "neither for nor against." The Republicans scored them unmercifully during the last two campaigns, and it would now be impossible for the two parties to sit down together. But what is now most perplexing to the Republicans is, how are they going to keep any more of their own members from entering that detested party? The prospects now are that the enthusiastic cold water men will be more harshly berated than ever before. They read the Republican papers, and are not at all disturbed at being called "Democratic allies," for they openly declare that they have more respect for the Democrats than for the Republicans, as they come out honestly and they know what to expect from them. The prospects for this year are that they will not hedge a particle and will go into the fight with more determination than they did last year. Some claim that their vote this year will be nearly double last year's vote, while a great many of them think that their vote will be increased by several thousand. They intend to have a few speakers from abroad and have home talent work every village and school district in the state.

They are too intelligent to be thrown off the track by redhot Republican organs, which are trying to make them feel that to run their own ticket or to aid the Democrats is to ruin their prospects. The slang about coal oil "Democracy," "Democratic frauds" and "Henry Boedie Payne" has become too insipid to even have the slightest effect upon them. They seem to be heartily united and determined to make an effective campaign, and all the Republican organs of the state put together cannot stop them.

"Inconvenience" and the State Treasury.

The people of Ohio have just closed up another semi-annual payment of taxes with the various county authorities. The taxes are high enough, but next year they will be higher unless the counties of the State cut down their home expenses. The appropriations made by the Legislature last spring, that is, by the illegal rump that assumed to close up the session will exceed the revenues of the State by over one million dollars. Next year there will be a deficiency of that amount. Taxation will go up. Expenditures will increase. And it will all be done under an administration that defies and overrides law and Constitution. Nothing is safe under such a rule. A gang that so brazenly violates law will do anything else dishonest. These funds of the State are safe only when the law is obeyed. Those in control of the five millions of appropriations, have served notice to the people that they have no respect for law, and do not intend to obey the law when it is "inconvenient" to do so. What is to hinder the burglary of the State Treasury?

Nothing but a large instalment of "inconvenience" can be depended upon to hinder it.

What is more disagreeable to a lady than to know that her hair is not only lost its color, but is full of dandruff? Yet such was the case with mine until I used Parker's Hair Balsam. My hair is now black and perfectly clean and glossy.—Mrs. E. Sweeney, Chicago.

## Hay Fever.

I have been a great sufferer from hay fever for 15 years, and have tried various things without doing any good. I read of the many wondrous cures of Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try once more. In fifteen minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest discovery ever known or heard of.—Duhamel Clark, Farmer, Lee, Mass.

"I tell you, it's a great thing to have a girl who knows enough to warn a fellow of his danger." "Have you?" inquired one of the company. "Yes indeed; Julia's father and mother were laying for me the other night when she heard me tap at the window, and what do you suppose that girl did?" "Can't think." "She just sat down to the piano and sang the inside out of 'Old Folks at Home.' You can just bet I didn't call that evening."—Tid-bits.



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NOTICE

TO

TEACHERS

The Board of School Examiners of Henry county, Ohio, will hold meetings for the examination of applicants for teacher's certificates as follows:

In Basement of Court House in Napoleon, Ohio, on the 1st and 3d Saturdays in March and the 1st and 3d Saturdays in April and May, the 1st Saturday in June, July and August, the 1st and 3d Saturdays in September and the 1st and 3d Saturdays in October, the 1st and 3d Saturdays in November, and the 1st Saturdays in December, January and February.

Evidence of good moral character will be required of all candidates. That evidence to be a personal knowledge of the Examiners concerning the applicant, or certificates of good moral character from some reliable source.

A. H. TYLER, MRS. SUEWELSTED, PHILIP C. SCHWAB, Examiners.

Feb 20-76.

LEGAL NOTICE.

MARTHA J. BROWN, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 1st day of July, 1886, Alva P. Brown filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Henry county, Ohio, being case No. 2550, praying for a divorce from the said Martha J. Brown on the ground of gross neglect of duty, and that said case will be for hearing on and after the 10th day of August, 1886.

ALVA P. BROWN, By Tyler & Donnelly, his attorneys.

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